

THE DAILY HERALD.

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HERALD Calendar for July.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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The owner of a new boy baby calls him a Prince, no doubt because he is the prince of wails.

The old folks go to Saltair for the excursion of 1894 on Tuesday, July 10. Make it interesting for them!

It is proper for the Salt Lake Tribune to quote Eli Perkins. Their reputation for veracity is about equal. Par nobis fratrum.

Twenty men mowed down by the bullets of the guardians of the law. How much better off are the strikers who precipitated the conflict from that loss of human life?

A million dollars worth of railroad property destroyed in Chicago! How much good comes out of that to the strikers? Let those people who rejoice over such doings answer that question to themselves.

To destroy the property of the companies with whom the strikers against the Pullmans have no direct grievance is simply diabolical and devoid of common sense. It will not help the strikers and does not hurt the Pullman people.

When you see a small boy moving gently and as if he has a stiff neck and trying to smile with a rueful countenance, you may know he has "been in swimming" and he has a sun-blistered back.

The local argument to prove that the Denver silver resolution means free coinage when a free coinage proposition was rejected, seems to have flattered out. Speech in this case was not silver, but only bogus metal; the succeeding silence, however, is golden.

It is gratifying to know that the railway men here continue their peaceful course. The arrests that were made were not of railroad men, but of rash and unwise sympathizers with their movement. Such men do more harm than good to the cause they desire to support.

In times like these every lover of his race will abstain from inflaming the public mind. What is needed is calm deliberation and rational explanation. Light is wanted, not heat. There is no need of demagogic fire. There is enough caloric in the atmosphere without the blaze of incendiarism. Keep cool in mind if you cannot in body, and let reason rule instead of rashness!

The absence of the usual "cuts in our youths" and ladies' departments is due to the railroad troubles. The "cuts" are on the way, but are held up somewhere, so that they have failed to reach us in time. The ladies will have to study the descriptions a little more closely. As for the boys and girls, imagination will do its part, and when they read the interesting stories it will, no doubt, supply the rest.

Off the northern coast of European Russia is the Island of Kogure. It is almost unknown. Ships generally pass it at a good distance because of the shallow coast and the fogs. Two gentlemen have gone there from London, starting seaward at Peterhead. The main object of the expedition will be to ascertain whether there is any place that would serve for a harbor, in which case a depot or coaling station might be established there in connection with the opening up of the Kara sea route to Northern Siberia and the navigation of the river Yenisei.

A Populist convention in Kansas recently, at which the chaplain informed the Lord he knew He was "with the Populists in their endeavors to regain their liberty," a resolution was passed demanding the enactment of a law declaring eight hours a legal day's work "except in agricultural and domestic affairs." If that will make the Populist party popular in the home and in the field, the effect will be very singular. Why farm laborers and house workers should slave on at unlimited hours and the rest of the people be set at liberty after eight hours' service, it would puzzle even a Populist to explain.

THE STRIKERS, LAW AND ORDER.

The interests of the employed and the employer have been since the dawn of history and will continue to be until the last syllable of recorded time, largely divergent. Should absolute equity prevail then interests would be identical, but human nature and human institutions are of the earth earthy, and therefore the contest between servant and master is the effort to acquire opposed by the effort to maintain.

Capital, through a greater cohesiveness resulting from fewness of numbers and a thorough superiority in executive ability and resource, has unquestionably absorbed an undue proportion of the proceeds of combined capital and labor. The laboring man has sought to remedy the injustice. He has appreciated that the proper and logical remedy was to organize into unions and put those unions against the trusts and combinations of capital. The union, therefore has become the workingmen's weapon; the strike, his method of using it. So far, good.

Civilization is the triumph of law and order. Barbarism is the supremacy of brute force and lawlessness. All that we hold dear in a social way is the gift of civilization, is secured to us in the triumph of law and order.

It is far better that individuals or groups of individuals should temporarily suffer and suffer severely from unhappy social or political conditions, than that they should ameliorate their condition at the sacrifice of established law. This is particularly so in these United States, where the people hold their own happiness in their own hands; where not only the laws are made by the representatives of the people, but where the people may make, unmake and amend constitutions practically without limitation in the furtherance of their own desires.

To strike is therefore a lawful and legitimate means of promoting the interests of labor, provided, however, that the strike is not to violate the law or disrupt the peace. The right is inherent in every man to work when, where and so long as opportunity affords and his desires dictate. He may quit work when he pleases, so long as he does not violate any lawful or, as might occasionally happen, any moral, contract. He may organize unions, and persuade any and all men to join and adhere to them, so long as he conducts his proselyting without trespassing upon the right of property of others. He may decide to strike and may persuade others in any lawful manner to join him. But he may not prevent others, whom he does not succeed in winning to his views, from exercising the same right to work where, when or as long as they can and wish. To do this is to make freedom a mockery; it is to say that in this grand American republic others must not do as they wish and as their interests suggest, but must knuckle down to our desires and serve our welfare whether they wish to or not. Such a conception of our government is unworthy any man who either by birth or adoption claims the honor and the blessing of American citizenship.

Workingmen are infinitely more concerned in maintaining prosperity than is capital. The existence of the laborer and his family must be largely from hand to mouth; that of the capitalist may be from reserved capital. When the wheels stop turning, it is the workman who stops eating, not the capitalist.

The laboring man should, therefore, wisely abstain from unnecessarily disturbing the commercial interests of the country.

He should think twice before he strikes once.

Our own humble opinion is that the emancipation of the workingmen lies in their taking an intelligent part in the politics of the country. Let them first carefully decide what they desire in the way of political reforms; let those reforms be reasonable and above all things just; and then let them elect men to represent them in legislative halls who will do their bidding.

It was not our intention to have said anything in this connection of a political character, but we are reminded of the statement made by Judge Zane (who seems to be developing into a demagogue) at a meeting held in this city Friday evening last, in effect that the Republican party is the party of the workingman. To this statement we wish merely to reply that the Republican party is the party of Hamilton, who said that only the rich and the well born were fit to rule; that the Democratic party is the party of Jefferson, who said that the people had both the honesty and the ability to govern themselves; further, that these have ever been and still are the actuating principles of these two parties.

DEBS AND THE RAILROADS.

In view of the course of events during the past forty-eight hours, these remarks of E. V. Debs, chief of the American Railway Union, are not remarkable for accuracy:

"The railroad managers have sought to make it appear that their trains do not move because of the interference of the strikers. The statement is an unqualified falsehood and no one knows this better than the managers themselves. They make this falsehood serve their purpose of calling out the troops."

If the director of these strikes does not know any better than that he is very ignorant of the situation which he has done so much to bring about. If he knows the truth he does not tell it. Trains do not move, because of the interference of the strikers. The railroad managers tell no falsehood when they say so. Troops are called out to protect men who will work, from the interference and violence of those who will not work. The bloodshed in Chicago is the result of that interference. It is true that Mr. Debs, in words,

deprecates lawlessness. But he merely gives some mild advice. He does nothing practical to prevent violence. We do not say he encourages it, or that having evoked the monster of destruction which is now let loose, he is able, if willing, to control it. But any man sufficiently intelligent to stand at the head of a great labor organization, must know that when many thousands of men, organized for a purpose, are out of employment and their means of living are growing less and less, they are likely to become desperate and commit overt acts against the law. Has he not taken that into consideration and calculated upon it as a means of accomplishing his ends?

In some places trains do not move because there are no experienced men to move them, the competent hands being idle, unless it may be the engineers and conductors, who are not universally on strike. But in other places unlawful and unjustifiable measures are taken to hinder men who would serve the companies, from moving the trains that are waiting to convey passengers and freight.

In view of the undeniable facts, Mr. Debs does not keep within the lines of truth in making his assertions, and he does not keep within the lines of consistency in provoking such a conflict as now rages, to the public detriment and the injury of those who engage in it, to wreak vengeance on one set of companies for alleged wrongdoing committed by another and different company.

The great wrong in this dispute is in the violence of the strikers. No one denies their right to cease work, to combine for a lawful purpose, to refuse to labor except under certain conditions and to persuade others to join them or to remain idle also. But they have no right to intrude upon the premises of the railroads when forbidden, to use any kind of intimidation, to stop a train, assault or abuse men who choose to work, or interfere with the conduct of public or private business. As long as they keep within lawful limits no further harm can come to them in this strike than the loss of wages, and the evil effects of idleness and the spirit of animosity which strikes always engender. When they go beyond these bounds they may as well prepare for just such reprisals as those that have laid many men low in Chicago.

THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

The key to the present situation—the dispute between the railroad men and the railroad companies is arbitration by the Pullman people and their idle hands. We think the Pullmans are under obligations to the country to submit their case to such adjustment. They have made their large fortunes directly out of the traveling public and incidentally out of their employees. Of course their brain-work, enterprise and diligence are entitled to consideration as a very great factor in the result, and they should have their fair reward.

We are not finding fault with their acquisition of wealth by any means. We merely point out the fact that they owe something to the main sources from which that wealth has been drawn. And in view of that fact it appears to us that they ought to come down from their high fortress and make some effort to establish peace.

They take the position that they have nothing to arbitrate. We take the ground that they have. It is true that they have made up their minds that under existing conditions they cannot or will not pay beyond a stated rate of wages, and that, therefore, they claim there is nothing to arbitrate.

But it appears that in the start the Pullmans were willing that their employees should examine the company's books to ascertain whether what they stated was true or not. That being the case, why should the company, seeing that they claim to have the proofs that they cannot pay more than they state, be willing to allow arbitrators to investigate the matter?

They say they would not pay more if the case went against them because they cannot, without loss. But if those are the actual facts they can be made to appear to the satisfaction of intelligent and unbiased arbitrators, and the men would have to submit or lose the support of the railroad men and the general public.

If the Pullman dispute be settled there will be no shadow of excuse for the strike against the railroads if there is any cause for it now. And as so many interests are at stake and the public welfare is involved in this gigantic struggle, we are of the opinion that the Pullman people ought to yield so far as to submit their case to an impartial board of arbitrators.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The action taken at Cheyenne by the representatives of several orders will probably settle the strike on the Union Pacific railroad. The members of those orders will surely pay more attention to their rules than to the dictum of Debs, particularly when the men have no grievances of their own against the company which employs them. The fact, too, that in working against that road they might find themselves in conspiracy against the government, the road and its branches being now in the hands of a government receiver, should act as a deterrent.

However much the Union Pacific men may sympathize with the strike against the Pullmans, it must be clear to them, as they are most of them intelligent men, and in this city at least have conducted themselves with regard for law and order, that it is folly to fight the company with which they have no direct quarrel, out of sympathy for men who have a grievance against another company altogether.

As the locomotive engineers have determined to abide by the action of the leaders of their order, the firemen,

switchmen and all the rest will be likely to take the same course. For it should be understood that there is no strike ordered by any of those older associations. It is only the American Railway union, to which perhaps many of the members of the older orders belong, and which is a comparatively new organization that has undertaken to fight the battle of the Pullman operatives.

Which will the men obey? It seems to us that they will abide by the decision of their respective orders and maintain the sensible rule adopted at Cheyenne. That will probably prove the beginning of the end. It is to be sincerely hoped that it will. The whole country is getting tired of the senseless war against public business to aid a conflict in a corner that ought to be settled where it began. And the bloodshed at Chicago ought to prove warning enough to the strikers that only peaceable measures in any event will be tolerated. The movement at Cheyenne is a big step towards a general resumption of railroad business.

Even rampant Republican demagogues can trace no connection between the Pullman strike and the Wilson bill. If they could only show that the Democrats caused the Pullman strike how happy they would be!

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